

# THE CIMARRON NEWS AND CIMARRON CITIZEN

Saturday \$2.00

Entered as second-class matter September 3, 1910, at the post office at Cimarron, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE CIMARRON PRINTING COMPANY, INC., Publishers.

JAN. McVIE, Editor-Manager.

## CITY OFFICERS

Mayor, W. B. Hickman,  
Clerk, F. H. Alfors,  
Trustees,  
Frederic Whitney,  
C. H. Bass,  
John Livingston,  
Narciso Martinez.

Senator Lorimer has repeatedly denied a current report that he intended to resign his seat in the Senate. According to this report the Illinois Senator, convinced that the majority of the Senate would vote to declare his seat vacant, had decided to act upon the suggestion of some of his friends and get out. The probability of Mr. Lorimer's resignation has been discussed, and some of the Senators believe it will be announced within a few days. On the other hand, Mr. Lorimer is quoted as saying that a resignation would be a confession of guilt.

If the postal savings bank system of the United States keeps up the pace it set in January, it will outstrip that of Great Britain in its most successful year, 1908. According to an announcement made by the post office department yesterday, the reports for January show that the deposits for the month will amount to about \$60,000. There are forty-eight offices in operation, so that the average per office is \$1,250. If this average is maintained, the year's average will amount to about \$750,000. This, the officials think, show what may be expected if additional offices are established.

A memorial to Abraham Lincoln to cost not less than two million dollars has been assured by the passage of Senator Cullen's bill by the House. A commission will have the matter in charge and the following

distinguished gentlemen will compose the organization: Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House; Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island and Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, chairman, respectively of the Library Committees of the Senate and House; Senator Caffery, of Illinois, the author of the bill, and Champ Clark, of Missouri, the prospective Speaker of the House.

The much controverted question of whether magazines are paying the Government a reasonable price for carrying the periodicals through the mails was disputed at length in the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The discussion was in connection with an amendment proposed to the Post Office appropriation bill which would increase from 1 to 4 cents a pound the rate on the advertising sections of magazines. The question of advancing the rate on magazine advertising was taken up at the White House. The President it is said, supported the contention of the Postmaster General that some action should be taken at the present session to aid the department in its efforts to reduce the postal deficit; that if the plan is adopted the postal deficit would fall \$6,000,000 a year.

After a ten year's struggle, the House has passed a bill providing for the purchase and construction of American embassies, legations, and consular buildings abroad. The Senate, which on several occasions in the past has adopted similar bills, is expected to ratify this action of the House. Representative Lowden, of Illinois, author of the bill, led the fight for it, second by Mr. Longworth, of Ohio. Mr. Longworth declared that there was only two ways of broadening the scope of American diplomatic corps, and taking it out of the realms of the millionaire. One was to increase the salaries to enable a comparatively poor man to live on a scale with his colleagues, and the other way to provide him with suitable house in which to live. Failure to do either one of these two things," said Mr. Longworth, "has developed in this country an office-holding aristocracy, which is utterly repugnant to a democratic form of government—an aristocracy that depends, not upon birth, but on the might of money.

## To Cheapen Foodstuffs.

R. F. Yonkum, one of the leading railway men of the south, and probably the leading one at present, has some views of his own concerning the relations which should exist between the railroads and the farmers, and of the way in which the farm products may be cheapened to the consumer without being less remunerative to the producer. His views are thus expressed by the San Antonio [Texas] Daily Express:

"Mr. Yonkum says that if the prices of farm products had fallen as the cost of transportation has fallen the cost of living would be lower, instead of higher, and the problem that presents itself is how to reduce the cost of farm products to the consumer without lessening the profits of the producer.

"His suggestion is to commercialize farming, to trust methods in limiting the cost of marketing, to have co-operation between farmers without so much intervention of middlemen, who speculate on their products and take about 50 per cent for getting the foodstuffs from the farmer to the consumer. In this co-operation, he says, the work with the farmers and would have the same chance of a living profit. He appears to think that the railroads can do more for the farmers and the farmers can do more for the railroad than politicians could do for either, and would have a more direct and closer interest in doing what they can to help each other when there is a more perfect understanding of their mutual relations.

"Mr. Yonkum has always taken a broad view of the questions affecting the public welfare, and when he speaks on any matter of public concern he generally does so with judgment and discretion."

## Seventeen-year Locust.

New York, Feb. 15.—The grubs the seventeen-year locust which are due to return to plague the American farmer this summer after being absent since 1894, have made their appearance in the vicinity of New York city. During the last visitation, the locusts literally covered suburban New York, stripping trees, lawns and truck farms of everything green and moving in vast clouds that obscured the sun to fresh fields. Chinatown will welcome the invasion, the Chinese cooks are making them into pies, roasting them, eating them as salad and even the New Yorkers have found some of the dishes palatable.

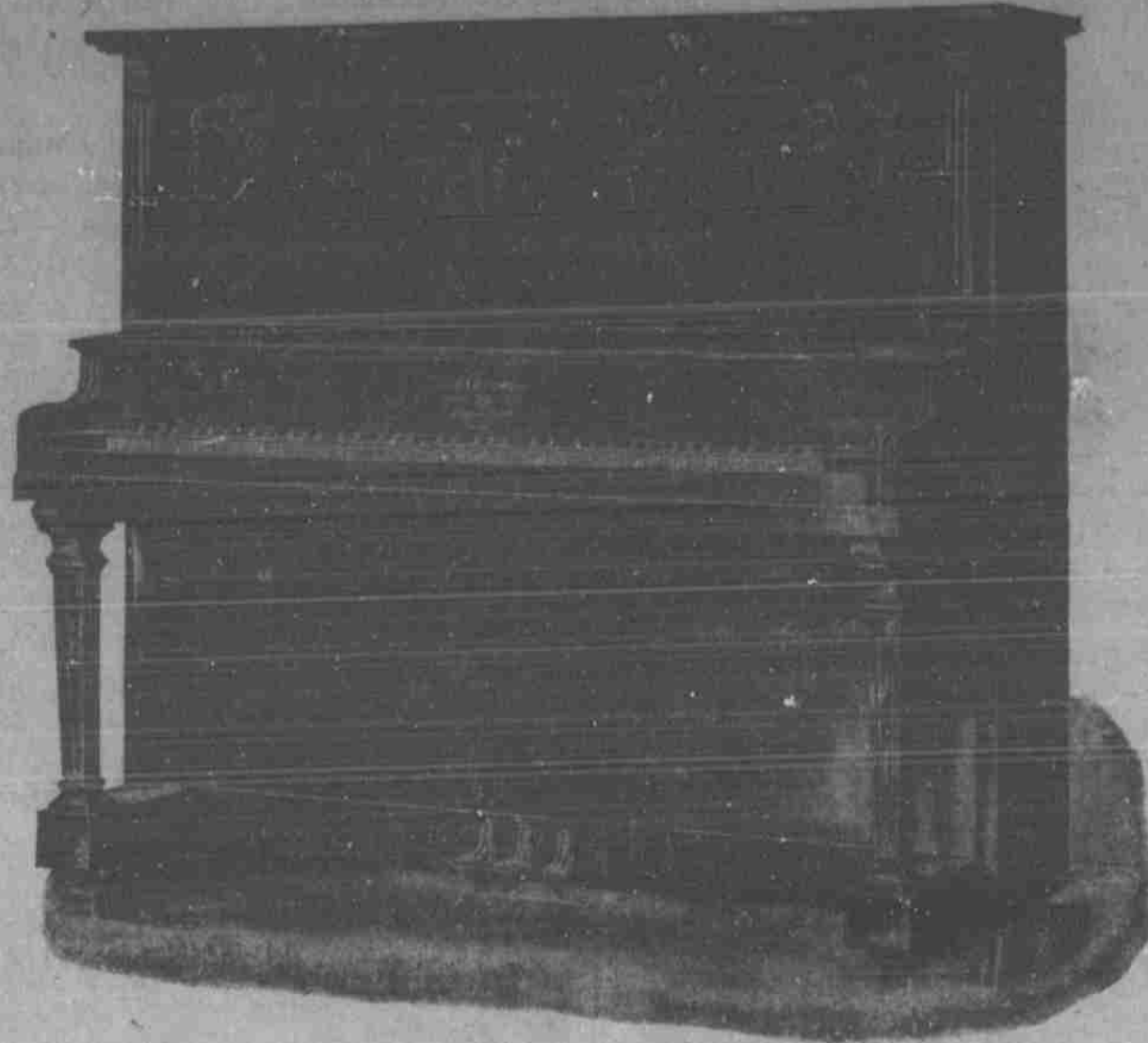
## LEGAL PUBLICATION.

In the Matter of Assignment of the Maxwell Mercantile Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee of the Maxwell Mercantile Company, will on March 13th, A. D. 1911, apply to the District Court sitting for the trial of cases in and for Colfax County New Mexico, for a discharge from his trust and for the release of his bondmen. All interested parties govern themselves according.

David B. Cole, Assignee.

# Starck \$350.00 Piano



Given Away By The Cimarron News to the Most Popular Young Lady in Colfax County

One year's subscription to the Cimarron News entitles any young lady to 200 votes. Now is the time to subscribe and help your favorite win the Piano. A fine Watch and Ring will be given to the ones holding second and third places.

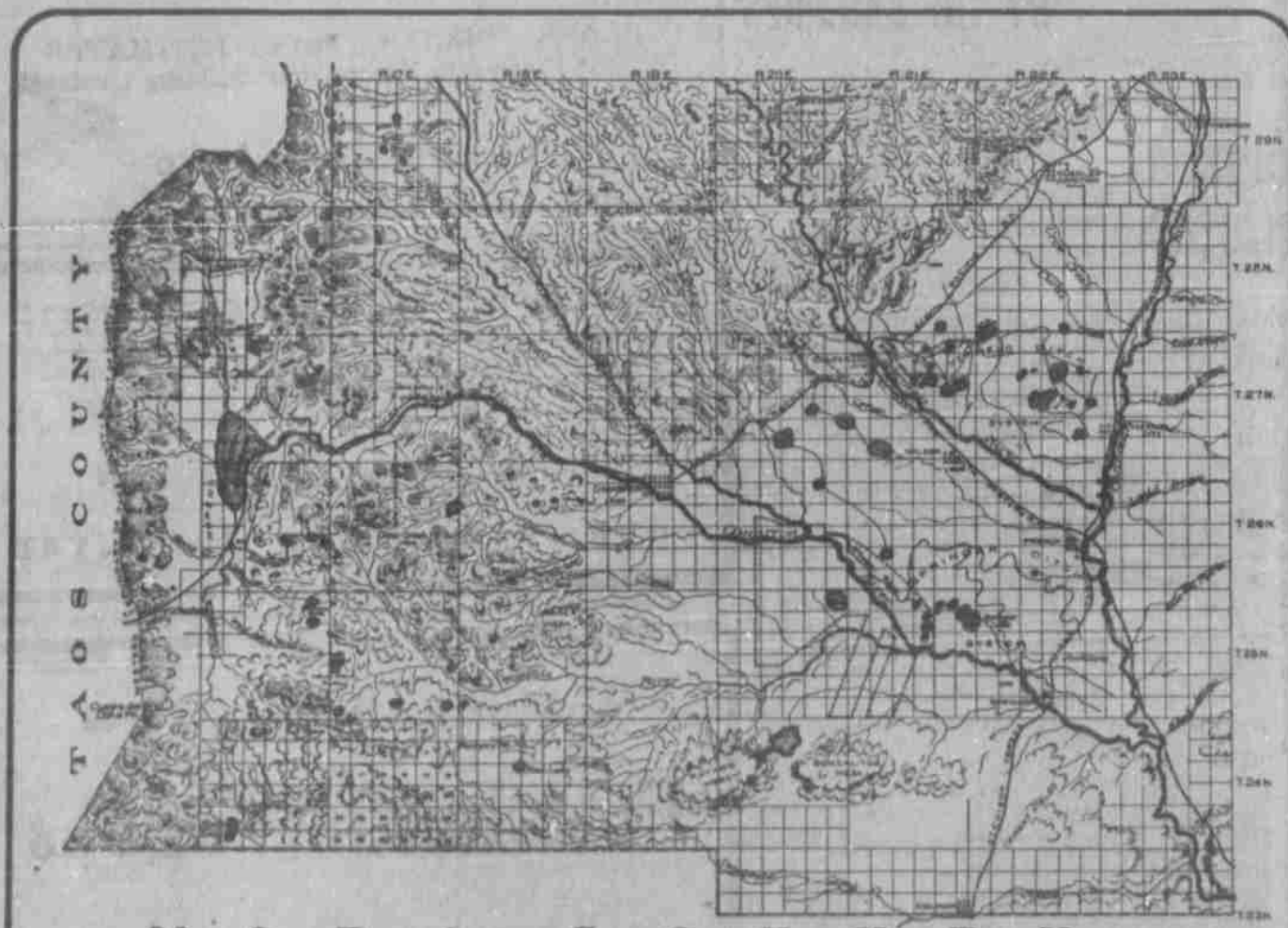
Address all communications to

**H. C. ELLIS**

Cimarron,

New Mexico

# CIMARRON, THE APPLE COUNTRY OF THE SOUTHWEST



MAP  
OF THE  
CIMARRON VALLEY.  
being  
The Southwestern Part of  
COLFAX COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

## LEGEND

The highlands of this vast area covered with timber, pine, spruce and fir and it is estimated that it will take twenty years to cut it out with all the working force that can be placed on it. The fertile valleys around Cimarron produce in abundance sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye and fruits and vegetables acclimated to the temperate zone. There is a vast area of mineral lands containing coal, gold, silver, copper, lead and iron. Colfax county is the richest county in the United States in point of natural resources containing 1000 square miles of coal land, 1000 square miles of timber land, 1,100,000 acres of grazing land, 800,000 acres of farming land with two acre feet of available flood water for each acre, 100,000 acres of mineral land containing gold, silver, copper, lead and iron.

All farming lands and mineral lands and most of the coal, timber and grazing lands are in the Cimarron Valley.

Following is a communication from M. M. CHASE, of Cimarron which should be convincing proof that the Cimarron country is the apple region of the southwest. Mr. Chase is now gathering a thirty to forty car load 1910 crop:

Cimarron, N. M., March 15, 1910.

New Mexico Bureau of Immigration,  
Albuquerque,  
Gentlemen—

The results of fruit growing in Colfax, county out of an experience of nearly forty years, have demonstrated beyond any question that this is as good a fruit country as any of the famous fruit growing districts of Colorado or the northwest, and that it has some advantages over any of them. The late frosts after the fruit is in blossom, are not so frequent nor of such long duration as in Colorado, thus lessening the cost of smudging and decreasing the percentage of failures. Those insects and parasites which make fruit growing so uncertain and expensive in many localities do not exist here and so far, spraying has not been necessary.

Our fruits are of exceptionally fine flavor and have splendid keeping qualities, the apples particularly are well colored, thin skinned, crisp and juicy. The crops are as certain as in any locality where fruit of the highest quality is grown. In most of the orchards of the county there have been but few failures from any cause, and in my orchard but one failure in thirty three years. The trees grow very rapidly under irrigation in this rich soil and come into bearing early. The older trees have remarkably smooth, clear bark and continue to produce abundant fruit of highest quality.

Altitude, climatic conditions and soil all seem perfectly adapted to fruit growing. Do not understand me as saying that perfect crops can be grown without labor and attention. The orchard land should be thoroughly plowed and irrigated at proper intervals. The trees should be pruned at the right time and in the right way. After the fruit is gathered the ground should be given a good plowing leaving it rough. It then should be irrigated and laid by for the winter. By this means the ground will freeze to a greater depth thus retarding the early budding in the spring. The life of an apple tree in this locality depends largely upon the use of pruning tools. Let the orchardist properly prune his trees, removing each year the old branches which have done their work and allowing new shoots to take their place and it will prolong the productive life to the tree for years.

I moved to this country in 1866, and started fruit growing in a small way on my present ranch three miles north of Cimarron, in 1872, when I set out a small orchard of apples, pears, plums, cherries and berries. I have added to it from time to time until I now have an orchard of 65 acres. The orchard began bearing in 1875-76, and I have had but one complete failure of a crop from that time to this. Prior to 1907 I had no loss worth mentioning from any cause. It has never been necessary for me to spray or use any preventive against insects. I can say that I have never found what is known as a wormy apple in my orchard. In my judgment there is no better paying crop to be grown in Colfax county than the fruit which I have mentioned, provided the fruit growers will give his land and his trees careful attention. I will say further that apples, pears, plums, cherries and the small fruits will do as well here as in any other place in the Rocky Mountain region.

Yours very truly,

M. M. CHASE, Cimarron, N. M.

For further information about apples or any of the other many resources of the Cimarron country write

**CIMARRON TOWNSITE COMPANY**